

THE STAR GROCERY

READ our list of a few of many bargains that we offer this week. Do you want to buy your groceries for less than you have been paying, if you do, give us a trial order. Weights and quality both guaranteed and money back if goods fail to suit you:

27 lbs. Brown Sugar.....	1 00
No. 1 Sugar Cured Hams, per lb..	10
California Hams, per lb.....	8 1/2
17 lbs. White Lard.....	1 00
3, 5 and 10 lb. cans White Label Lard, per lb.....	10
3 lb. can White Lard.....	25
3 lb. can White Lard.....	30
5 lb. can White Lard.....	50
White Colorado Potatoes, per bu..	75
2 gallon pail Sugar Syrup.....	45
3 cans 3-lb. Beatrice Tomatoes.....	25
8 cans Primrose Corn.....	25
2 cans Vinton Corn.....	15
4 cans Sugar Corn.....	25
5 cans Peas.....	25
6 lbs. Carolina Rice.....	25
Good Teas, per lb.....	25
Kennedy's Crackers, per lb. by box	5 1/2
Lewis' Lye, per can.....	10
Good Scrub Brush.....	05
7 bars White Russian Soap.....	25
8 bars White Spanish Soap.....	25
Crushed Java Coffee, per pkg.....	15
Horseshoe Tobacco, per lb.....	37
Star Tobacco, per lb.....	38

Flour, California Canned and Evaporated Fruits we are selling at lower prices than any grocery in the city.

J. S. SPROAT
THE STAR GROCER,
TELE 252.
112 E. SIXTH ST.

FIGHTING THE SCHEME

River Towns Want the Burlington Kept Out of Kansas.

All Missouri river towns are fighting the proposed extension of the Burlington into Kansas, as they fear such action on the part of the railroad would give Kansas points equally as good freight rates as the river towns now enjoy, as would no doubt be the case.

This feeling no doubt accounts for the following dispatch:

St. JOSEPH, Mo., April 19.—General Manager W. C. Brown, of the Burlington, says his company is not favorably inclined toward the proposition that Topeka is advocating of the Burlington system buying the abandoned line of the Leavenworth, Meriden and Southwestern, and thereby extending the Burlington west from Leavenworth to Topeka. He said: "The Burlington is not seeking investments in Kansas just now. I don't think that they are considering this proposed extension, and that all this talk comes from Topeka, where they seem to be booming the scheme."

Mr. Brown stated that he had not been invited to attend the meeting at Topeka on Friday evening as reported, and had no intention of attending.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Charters Secured for Corporations for Various Purposes.

Charters were filed this afternoon as follows:

The Beattie Turnverein of Marshall county. Trustees: F. W. Weis, Jno. S. Downing, Bernard Gallagher, G. H. Heller and F. A. Heller.

The United Brethren in Christ association of Luray, Russell county. Trustees: J. W. Van Scoyoc, Chas. Lindquist, H. H. Meier, John Olson and C. Bennett Wells.

The Champion Self-heating Flatiron company of Kansas City, Kansas. Capital stock \$250,000. Directors: R. E. Ela, C. I. Lee, W. A. Griswold, S. W. Dowling, J. O. R. Campbell, N. M. Bradner and A. G. Bradner.

LOCAL MENTION.

Frank Shearman, the deputy clerk of the federal court at Wichita, is taking the place of George Sharritt in charge of the federal court here.

W. J. Stagg of this city will probably go to Santa Fe, Kas., today to make an expert examination of the books of the defunct Haskell County bank. Mr. Stagg proposes to make a diligent examination and submit an unbiased report, however hard it may strike his friend Rosenthal.

A. W. Moore of Lowman Hill was found guilty in Justice Chesney's court last evening of disturbing the peace of R. Shumway. Judge Chesney has not announced the penalty yet. Today John Starns is being tried in the same court on the same charge. It is alleged that he tried to whip a neighbor.

Yellow, Dried Up and Wrinkled.
Is this the way your face looks? If so, try Beggs' Blood Purifier and Blood Maker. It not only purifies the blood, but renews it, and gives your face a bright youthful appearance. Sold and warranted by W. R. Kennedy, 4th and Kas. Ave.

We put on new neckbands on shirts. Peerless Steam Laundry, 113 and 114 West Eighth street.

IT HAD TO COME.

The Old System of Procedure in the House

Was So Cumbersome as to Paralyze Legislation.

DEMOCRATS HATED IT

But Necessity Made Them Endorse Reed.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—[Special.]—Mr. Springer has been talking with great freedom on the necessity of a radical change in the management of the house, and his several talks may be summed up to this: We are about to enter on a new system of parliamentary procedure because the old system is so complicated and the country has grown so large that a change is of necessity. The growth of the country, the increase of representatives and the growth and increasing complexity of interests have made the old rules obsolete. Summary process must be adopted. We must have some way of forcing a present question to act or adopt a method like that of the party "whips" in the British parliament. The power of the "whips" is only partisan, but there is held to be a strong moral obligation on the member to obey the call of the "whip." This country is now so big that we cannot possibly attend even to the necessary business without some way of bringing members to book.

Radical Measures Were a Necessity. Such, in very general terms, is Mr. Springer's justification for his rather strong measure, and all the Republicans and probably a majority of the Democrats quite agree with him. It was on the method of the "whips" that the fighting took place. Everybody agrees that the time for scenes like those of a few years ago, when Mr. Oates and a mere handful of supporters held the house at a deadlock for days, is gone forever. Neither party would now stand such obstruction, and, as it is, the disgrace has become unendurable. For a few weeks the long monotony of roll call and futile motions was considered only a wearisome nuisance, next it was looked upon as a national scandal, and then it bid fair to become international. The Democrats very naturally hated to do anything which looked like an endorsement of the "whips" method in the fifty-first congress, but the flagrant absenteeism of their own men from adjacent cities and states forced them to consider extreme measures.

Driven from the house galleries by the dull repetition of roll calls, and dry debates on parliamentary points, and the rules of the house, reporters sought the senate gallery and listened to the wearisome platitudes of Peffer & Co. or amused themselves by speculation as to the four Democrats who are relied upon to defeat the Wilson bill in that body. The matter has been figured down thus: As Mr. Stewart now calls himself a Democrat, the senate stands 44 Democrats, 37 Republicans and 4 Populists. It is no longer doubted that Messrs. Kyle and Allen will vote for the bill, and, while it is not certain, it is claimed by its opponents that Messrs. Stewart and Peffer will vote against it, so that the house stands party strength as before, with a Democratic majority of seven.

Opponents declare, with great confidence, that they have four Democrats to a certainty, and the most popular list includes Hill, Murphy, Smith and Brice. When any of these is omitted, one of the Louisiana senators is inserted. In the house committee the saying is that the bill must lose two Democrats with the income tax in it, and the other two Populists if the income tax is stricken out. So it is as broad as it is long, and the bill with the income feature retained could be passed immediately by a vote of the house regardless of the senate amendments. Others put the number lost and gained by the income clause at three. Back of all, however, there is still a considerable body of enthusiastic Democrats who claim that the bill will pass the senate by a unanimous party vote.

An Anomalous Spectacle. All this time the great strike in the coal regions, along with the half ludicrous, half tragic and wholly pathetic episodes of Coxey's army and its related movements, excites increasing interest among congressmen. There is something so unnatural in the march of unemployed men from west to east and in a general strike at a time when thousands are eagerly seeking work that statesmen confess their inability to understand it. All sorts of bills to make money plenty and help the poor, and especially the farmers, are piled up in the committee's rooms, but everything has had to wait until the house invented some way of doing business. In the banking and currency committee the Springer bill to provide a national currency, the Warner bill to provide a safe and elastic banking currency, and the Walker bill to reorganize the entire system of national banking and currency are considered from time to time, and arguments are heard, but none of the committee ventures to set an early date for action on any of them.

The Pacific Railroads Problem. The committee on Pacific railroads give rather terse answers to all questions and say pointedly that they intend to take plenty of time on the measures laid before them. One plan, as the public has often been informed, provides for an immediate foreclosure and government possession of the road, and the other for an extension of time in which the road may pay out. This practically amounts to doing nothing and postponing the whole subject for 10 years or so, and is consequently a reasonable plan. The committee on the General Wade Hampton, railroad commissioner, favors the plan of requiring the roads to begin at once by setting aside a portion of their earnings yearly to establish a sinking fund to pay what they owe the government and thinks this will be the plan finally adopted.

Mr. Cooper of Indiana, who was a member of this committee in a former congress, has a very searching plan for recovering from the original owners of the road and the heirs of such as are dead. He says he has figured it out very carefully, and all the money that was made by the original promoters and their immediate successors who evaded payment to the government can be recovered, as it is in their possession still or in that of their heirs, and the statute of limitations does not run against the government. Questions about this plan are received with a smile by members of the committee, and they are very care-

ful not to promise that anything will be done at this session, and it continues to be the opinion of Senator Cullom that nothing will be done.

AT THE STORM CENTER.

St. Cloud Principal Seat of War of the Great Northern Strike.

SEATTLE, Wash., April 20.—Both the Great Northern strikers and local officials are waiting for developments at the other end of the line. The strikers have complete possession of the telegraph lines and the operators refuse to talk with anybody unless he can give the countersign.

The operators are still running a little Associated Press of their own, sending strike news from the local newspapers to points all along the line as far west as Spokane.

By consent of the union one of the striking engineers ran five cars of freight from the yard at Inter Bay to the city last night, in order that the perishable goods might be returned to shippers. Local railroad men, both on the Northern and other roads, are very indignant at statements made in an interview by Chairman Johnson of the Northern Pacific grievance committee, to the effect that the Great Northern men were mostly men who had drifted out of the brotherhood, and that the American Railway Union had but little strength on the Northern Pacific.

The local lodges of the brotherhood of the firemen and railway trainmen and the switchmen's union unite in denunciation of the statement and say that the brotherhood men in Seattle did not uphold Mr. Johnson in making any such statement.

They call attention to the fact that the forty-four members of the Northern Pacific grievance committee spent fifty-two days at St. Paul at a cost of \$600 a day in trying to prevent a reduction of wages and all they accomplished was a very few small concessions and for this expense the firemen alone were assessed \$8 each.

They state that at a meeting to be held tonight fully seven-eighths of all the railway men in Seattle will join the union and a majority of trainmen on the Northern Pacific belong to the union and more are joining every day.

STORM CENTER AT ST. CLOUD.

Situation Along the Line of the Great Northern Strike.

St. PAUL, Minn., April 20.—The storm center in the Great Northern strike today was at St. Cloud where the most of the trouble has heretofore been encountered. Wednesday and yesterday United States deputy marshals were interfered with and the restraining order of the United States court violently resisted, trains being stopped as on the previous days of the big strike.

There is now in the vicinity between fifteen and twenty United States deputies, and Marshal Bede started for that place today with an additional force. The deputies already there have taken the names of the strikers who resisted them. Warrants have been sworn out against ten strikers active in opposing and threatening the deputies, and these warrants, it was announced, would be served today.

It was feared that as a result of serving the warrants trouble might ensue.

Another point of particular interest was in the proposed conference in this city. The full correspondence between President Hall of the Great Northern and President Debs and Vice President Howard of the American Railway Union was made public today.

Mr. Hill, in the correspondence, does not recognize the union, but he specifically explains in a letter later that the company is ready to receive the men in its employ or their representatives. This includes all men on the company's pay rolls. The company can have no knowledge as to who will represent its employees except as they themselves will designate.

A BIG SACRIFICE ASKED.

Stockholders of Continental Investment Company Must Put Up 20 Per Cent.

CHICAGO, April 20.—Withdrawing stockholders of the Continental Investment & Loan society of Chicago have been asked to sacrifice 20 per cent of their investment to save the concern. The assets amount to \$188,000 and the liabilities foot up \$225,000. This deficit is said by the officers to have been caused by the extravagance of the past management. The stockholders have appointed a committee to investigate and a receiver may be asked for.

State Auditor Gore has given the North and South Building and Loan association 60 days in which to make up a \$32,000 deficit and to reform its methods. Assets are stated at \$75,000, and liabilities at \$108,000. Illegal methods and extravagance are charged.

A GRAND BANQUET.

Society of the Revolution Has a Sham Battle and Then Banquet.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 20.—At the meet today of the Society of the Revolution the following state societies were admitted: New Hampshire, Illinois, Ohio, Connecticut, North Carolina, Missouri, West Virginia, Alabama and Florida. An amendment to the constitution, providing for additional vice-presidency, registrar and historian was referred to the state societies for ratification before final action is taken by the next general meeting.

A sham battle and drill by the naval battalion was given for the entertainment of the societies at the naval academy.

On the return trip to Baltimore a grand banquet was given on board the Lancaster, at which Secretary Horbert was the guest of honor.

Kansas City and Return \$2.00.

On April 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st the great Rock Island Route will sell tickets to Kansas City and return for two dollars, good to return on or before April 23d.

H. O. GARVEY, City Ticket and Passenger Agent, 601 Kansas ave., Topeka, Kansas.

The Topeka Grocery Company are doing "THE BUSINESS" at 706 Kansas ave. Read the "Wants." Many of them are as interesting as news items. See if it is not so.

The Topeka Grocery Company are doing "THE BUSINESS" at 706 Kansas ave.

WILL BE A BIG ONE.

The Strike of All the Coal Miners Tomorrow,

Said to Be the Biggest Strike in History.

ABOUT 250,000 MEN

Will Refuse to Go to Work in the Mines.

It Extends From Pennsylvania to Colorado.

CLEVELAND, April 20.—Speaking of the effects and the prospects of the big strike ordered for tomorrow noon, a prominent Massillon operator says:

"It will be the greatest coal miners' strike the world ever saw. It will not last later than next June, but it may be safely settled within two weeks. Probably 8000 coal mines in the United States will be abandoned, and nearly a quarter of a million of miners will be idle. Of these mines 300 are located in Ohio and 30 in the Massillon district.

"A majority of the operators believe the strikers to have the right of the matter. But there is a minority which has prevented an amicable settlement of the matter, having the power that minorities occasionally secure."

IN COLORADO.

The Strike To Be Inaugurated There Tomorrow, But May Not Be General.

DENVER, April 20.—Information received indicate that the Freeman county miners will inaugurate the strike in Colorado soon; perhaps tomorrow, to be followed by miners in the northern fields.

It is possible that miners in the southern districts may not go out, but indications point to widespread disturbance in the state, the only thing that may prevent it, being the fact that the coal miners are cut up into three organizations that have never worked together.

PREPARING FOR THE STRIKE.

Coal Miners Who Will Quit at Braceville Ill., Number 5,000.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., April 20.—Advices from Brazil today indicate that the block coal miners who are taking a vote by shafts on the proposition to strike will decide to adhere to their agreement with the operators, but they will join the strike after May 1 when the contract expires.

BRACEVILLE, Ill., April 20.—The coal miners of the Bradford district at a mass meeting last night decided to suspend work at noon Saturday, pending the results of the national convention at Columbus. Five thousand miners were represented.

SEN. GALLINGER'S SPEECH.

Says No One has Dared Endorse the Wilson Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Following is abstract of tariff speech of Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, which he delivered today.

Mr. Gallinger said that the anomaly is presented to the senate of a bill that we are asked to enact into a law which nobody thus far has ventured to unqualifiedly endorse or approve, with the exception of the senator from Mississippi (Mr. McLaughlin) and the junior senator from Indiana (Mr. Turpie).

Even its distinguished author in the other house, Mr. Wilson, felt called upon to enter an apology for the measure. It is a southern bill. Most of the New England money that has been invested in the south is forever lost and now those who profited by it, propose to strike down their manufacturing establishments by hostile legislation. This is the answer the south sends to us; this is the gratitude and the return.

He warned the south against the danger of future reprisals. He pointed out the likelihood of a future invasion of American markets for foreign cotton. Owing to the tariff on cotton, the industry of New Hampshire, unfavorably affected by the proposed legislation. It threatened the transfer of the lumber trade to Canada. It would drive farmers from the soil of the states; it would close up the woolen mills.

He pointed out the importation of hostelry factories into Rhode Island as a result of the McKinley tariff, and said that the industry was doomed if the Wilson bill were enacted into a law.

Senator Gallinger took up in turn cotton manufacturers, cutlery, granite and other New England industries and pointed out the harm that would come to them if the bill was passed. The increased tax on spirits would benefit alone the whiskey trust. Free wool, he said, would ruin the sheep industry in this country, and the income tax proposition he denounced as sectional, inequitable and unjust.

The country, said the senator, had thirteen months of Democratic rule and wherever the electors had spoken they have repudiated that party with a unanimity almost unparalleled in American history. The laboring masses of the industrial north have set their seal of condemnation upon the Wilson bill. Factories are idle, homes comfortless, and wives and children suffering for the necessities of life.

When men stand face to face with loss of employment, and with wages reduced; when they have been compelled to eat the bread and wear the clothes of charity, because of the proposed hostile legislation of a political party, they do not stop to ask what ticket they voted last year, but ally themselves with the party that stands for protection, good wages and for happy and comfortable homes.

DIED.

At the Copeland hotel, April 19, 1894, Charles Freeman Kendall, aged fifty years, repatriated from the Copeland at 230 Sunday, April 22. Burial private. Friends will kindly omit flowers.

State Printer Snow drew from the state treasury today \$1,867.51 for printing the report of the horticultural society. Ed Secrest, treasurer of the agricultural college, drew \$600 on the interest fund.

The Topeka Grocery Company are doing "THE BUSINESS" at 706 Kansas ave.

Creates health, creates strength, creates vigor. De Witt's Sarsaparilla. It recommends itself. J. K. Jones.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

NEWS OF KANSAS.

Disgraceful Quarrel in the Wichita Opera House.

Over the Ejection of a Chewing Gum Vender.

OTHER STATE NEWS.

A Sketch of the "Tallest Man in the World."

WICHITA, April 20.—The Eagle contains the following account of the visit of the "Aunt Bridget" company to this place when a scene was enacted at the Crawford that hovered between the disgraceful and ludicrous.

Manager Monroe of the "Aunt Bridget" company and Manager Bowen of the house had a quarrel, which culminated in the visiting manager rushing upon the stage and yelling for the curtain man to drop it, and being promptly informed to go to a place where fire-escapes are not in use.

The first intimation Manager Bowen had of anything wrong was the forms of two youngsters emerging from the main entrance with a velocity that attracted his attention. "Get out of here or I'll throw you both down stairs," said the manager of "Aunt Bridget" harshly.

"What's wrong," asked Bowen, "and what right have you to kick my employees out of my theater?"

"That's all right, old man, you can't come any 'sneak in' games on me. These two boys came in through the stage, and not having a pass, I reserve the right to have them ejected as I may see fit."

"We'll see about this," said the Brady man, hotly, and rushed down the aisles, climbed upon the stage in the middle of the first act and yelled for the curtain man to ring down; but Bowen was close on his trail and countermanded the order to the great amusement of the audience.

A murmur arose from the audience and ended in hisses as this disgraceful unlooked for act was being perpetrated. "I say the play must continue, start the music," said Bowen to the director.

"Stop!" repeated the Brady manager, hotly, "this play will not go on till those two sneaks are ejected from the house, or their price of admission made good to me."

After a wrangle of useless words the matter was settled by Manager Bowen, who, to avoid further difficulty, paid the price of two tickets out of his own pocket, and the performance continued amid loud applause from the audience.

TALLEST MAN IN THE WORLD.

Interesting Facts About Frank Harding, Who Just Died at Strong City.

STRONG CITY, April 20.—The funeral of Frank Harding, which has just taken place, recalls many facts in the life of the "tallest man in the world."

The deceased had traveled with many circuses and appeared with Barnum when that showman made his celebrated tour with "the six largest men in the world," and Harding was the tallest of the six. His real height was seven feet and four inches, but when fixed up for exhibition he measured two inches more, seven feet and six inches.

The coffin in which he was buried measured eight feet and four inches. Owing to his weak constitution, Harding was compelled to abandon the show business, and lived in Strong City for several years. Strong City was very proud of Harding, and he served that corporation as marshal several terms. His principal duty while marshal was to stand on the depot platform, arrayed in a well fitting blue uniform, topped off with a tall felt hat, when the trains arrived.

During the summer months he was also required to accompany the small boys on bathing expeditions to the creek. Regular days and hours were established for bathing, and it was a ludicrous sight to see Frank, surrounded by a crowd of small boys, on his way to the river.

WICHITA BOODLE CASE.

A Jury Finally Secured in the Trial of the School Board.

WICHITA, April 20.—After examining seventy-one men a jury for the trial of the boodling cases has finally been secured.

The challenges of both the state and defense were exhausted or the selection would not have been made so soon. County Attorney Boone asked for a continuance until tomorrow morning for the reason that on that day no school will be held, thus enabling the teachers to come into court and testify without interfering with the progress of school work. This was objected to by the defense, but Justice Jones thought it was proper to grant the continuance.

A REWARD OF \$300.

A Price Put Upon the Head of the Sedgwick Poisoners.

NEWTON, April 20.—Upon the suggestion of County Attorney C. E. Brannin, Governor Lowell has offered a reward of \$300 for the detection of the party or parties guilty of poisoning Mrs. Sarah B. Snyder at Sedgwick, March 2, last. The atrocious deed was performed by placing arsenic in the coffee, which resulted in the death of Mrs. Snyder and the serious illness of her husband, A. L. Snyder, a prominent merchant of Sedgwick.

The Crowning Beauty of Woman Is a luxuriant growth of Hair. Beggs' Hair Renewer is guaranteed to give satisfaction, as it is a purely a vegetable preparation, and acts directly on the roots of the hair. Sold and warranted by W. R. Kennedy, 4th and Kas. Ave.

LOOKED THREATENING.

For a Time This Afternoon a Fire Was Dangerous.

The fire this afternoon was in the two-story stone barn at the rear of the Topeka Steam Laundry 625 Jackson street. The fire started presumably in the hay in this mow.

A dense volume of smoke was pouring from the window and doors when the fire was discovered. The dangerous location of the fire, its close proximity to the grand opera house and the Masonic building, and the high wind made the second alarm, which was turned in at 1:45, calling two additional hose companies, a wise precaution. The fire was soon controlled and the barn was saved, at a loss not to exceed \$200, which is probably covered by insurance.

A humorous feature of the fire was when the colored woman who lives next door stood guard over a six by ten patch of grass in her front yard with a carriage whip. She plied it vigorously on several men who failed to keep off the grass.

Come and get a free sample of the Fettig's California Breakfast Food at our store tomorrow. All are invited.

THE STAR GROCERY.

TO-DAY'S MARKET REPORT.

Furnished by W. E. Fickman, Broker in Grain, Provisions and Stocks. Real Estate Building, corner Seventh and Jackson Streets.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, April 20.—Wheat was dull but steady today. Crop bulletins were favorable, but were offset by talk of an excess of rain in the northwest. Gifford did some selling, and there was May liquidation in a moderate way, but cables were steady and there was some buying. May opened unchanged at 59 1/2c, advanced 3/8c, lost 1/8c and reacted to the opening price.

Corn was steady, helped by wheat and firm cables. May opened unchanged at 39c, advanced 3/8c, and reacted to 39 1/2c. Oats—Steady. May 32 1/2c.

Provisions were easy on hog receipts in excess of the estimate. May pork opened 5c lower at \$12.07 1/2, advanced 2 1/2c, lost 20c, and reacted to \$12.55. May lard \$7.20.

Estimated receipts for tomorrow: Wheat 97 cars; corn 275 cars; oats 247 cars.

CARS.		APRIL 20.	Op'd	High	Low	Clo'd	Yes
WHEAT—	Apr...	59	59 1/2	58 3/4	59 1/2	59	
	May...	59 1/2	59 3/4	59 1/2	59 3/4	59 1/2	
	July...	61 1/2	61 3/4	61 1/2	61 3/4	61 1/2	
	Sept...	63 1/2	63 3/4	63 1/2	63 3/4	63 1/2	
CORN—	Apr...	38 3/4	38 3/4	38 3/4	38 3/4	38 3/4	
	May...	39	39 1/4	39	39 1/2	39	
	July...	39 3/4	40	39 1/2	39 3/4	39 3/4	
	Sept...	40 1/4	41	40 1/2	40 3/4	40 3/4	
OATS—	Apr...	32	32 1/2	32	32 1/2	32	
	May...	32 3/4	32 3/4	32 3/4	32 3/4	32 3/4	
	July...	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	